REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,856.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

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LIBRARY ON THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above,

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Hired, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

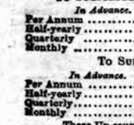
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CUTTACK, 563 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILES, on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Cowar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calling pattas, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 4 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	44	Including Wine.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

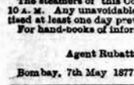
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 13th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,

and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Bombay, 12th 14, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. OHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 4th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 11th July,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 18th August,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 460

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	HYDASPES	2284	400	D. Reynoldson	29th June.
	NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Carlow	6th July.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	350	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Horbock	3rd Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3846	600	R. Methven	10th do.
	SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haswood	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3751	600	C. A. White	2nd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2-63	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KARA GRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 cases Turkey red cambric.
1 „ color'd muslins.
9 „ white jaconets, Nos. 48, 50, 70.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales T. cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property situate in Cross Syed Street, Mody Bazaar, Bombay, assessed under No. 47, advertised to take place THIS DAY by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of mortgagor, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 5th July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very superior and choice and real hand made Oil-paint ng and Oleographs in fancy gilt frames, by the best artist

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction-room, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the concerned to sell off without reserve, an invoice of real hand-work oil-painting and oleographs, just landed per s.s. Tumour, subject are Bonds and Crumble, in ornamental gilt frames after old Dutch Masters, Angrazy Impressions on very fancy and ornamental frames, Prince of Wales, Hostock, Bay of Naples, Winter in the North, Lake Garda, the Venus in Wales, Fruit Piece Deserts, Oranges and Fig Seller, Duchess of Devonshire, In The Nursery, Coloured Prints, Cross and Flowers, Sunny Hours, and various fancy pictures, steel engravings in maple frames, black ground paper pictures, Prince of Wales' picture without frame, also 2,000 feet assorted kind of gilt and maple frames.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey coloured and other piece goods, &c.

51 reams of printing papers 0 by 21 weighing 20 lbs.
Glass plated wares, handsome French polished furniture, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A palanquin shigram with horse and harness.
1 chesnut horse.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 6th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, the following landed properties:—

(At 4 P.M., on account of Mr. John Joseph Rodrigues, the first purchaser.)

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Pazendary land or ground, of which the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanza in the Pazendar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Comercaay Paccady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, aforesaid under No. 26, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Pascoal de Silva, on the west by the property of Moosjee Rustomjee, on the north by Lot No. 2, and on the south by a public passage.

(At 5 P.M. on account of Mr. P. A. Rodrigues, the first purchaser.)

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pazendary ground of which the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanza in the Pazendar, together with the dwelling house or chowl standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Comercaay Paccady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No 27, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Moosjee Rubinjee on the north by Pazendary vacant ground, and on the south partly by Lot No 1 partly by the property of Pascoal de Silva, and partly by the proper y of J. De Silva.

Also, on the same day and place, at 3 p.m., a few articles of furniture, cooking utensils, carpenter's tools, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, piano, plants, &c., at Pareli, opposite the Chumar Bhag.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd July, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of D. Gordon, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STEEL SPINDLES, IRON CHAINS, AND WIRE ROPES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—

4 casks old steel spindles weighing 2 tons,
52 „ iron chains of different sizes.
151 coils wire rope.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

McEWA'S INDIA PALE ALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell another shipment of this excellent Beer by Public Auction at their rooms. It has just been landed ex S.S. Macedonia and consists of—

70 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
30 „ 7 „ pints.

The Beer is in perfectly sound condition and will be sold in small convenient lots.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst, sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve, an invoice of valuable new books, handsomely illustrated, just imported, comprising Art Journal, Bible pictures, Eastlake, Calcott, Foley, Mulready, Landseer and Eddy's pictures, portrait painters, British landscapes Stanfield Leslie, Maclise and Leslie and Maclise' pictures, Life on the Upper Thames, Stately Homes, Castles and Abbeys, Phillip's pictures, Home Life in England, School of Sculpture and Art, Wilkie's pictures, Rambles and Homes and Shrines of Artists, Book of Ballads, Pictorial Geography, Staunton on Chess, Pioneers of Christian Faith, Empires and Cities of Asia, Table Book Through the Mist Fine Art Annual, Curiosities of London, Ports and Harbours, Illustrated Scotland, Ireland, Palestine, Caledonian and Canada, Bardsley's Dictionary, Barnes' Notes on Testament, Brown's Farriery, Buffon's Natural History, Bunnyan's Pilgrim Progress, Pictorial ditto, Byron complete Works, Life of Christ, Fletcher's Devotions and Scripture History, Hall's Ireland, Hume's History of England, History of India, Russia and Scotland, Tomlinson's Cyclopædia, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1877.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. —CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, two entire HOUSES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

Four RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 75, 90, 150 and 160.

A RESIDENCE in Madow Street for Rs. 150.

Two RESIDENCES in Apollo Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 150.

Two RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.

A RESIDENCE in Hornby Row for Rs. 75.

RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rents.

The first and third FLOORS of a house next to Messrs. Forbes & Co's. Rent Rs. 50 and 40 respectively.

A suite of ROOMS in the Fort, above Messrs. Rogers & Co's. Rent Rs. 60.

The first, second and top FLOORS of a house at Khetwady, known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Llam's house. Rent Rs. 30 each.

Several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS in different parts of the Fort. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

FRESH HAMS JUST RECEIVED, PRICE TWELVE AND A HALF ANNAS per lb. CASH. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

SUGAR CURED, Extra Choice, Hams and Ox Tongues Cooked, READY FOR TABLE use, in 2 lbs. Tins. Apply early to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant canarranged to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN to take charge of a person of unsound mind. One who can AMUSE him by MUSIC or GAMES at BILLIARDS will be preferred. Apply personally to "R. C. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*, between 2 and 5 p.m.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially
BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 89, Pire Market near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, JULY 1ST.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..... per doz.	5	8	5	12	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..... per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

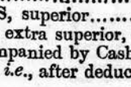
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..... per doz.	5	12	6	0	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..... per doz.	3	12	4	0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."



NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & CIE.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

LOCAL AGENTS.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, May 1877.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, a fresh supply of A. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER, just arrived, per Steamer "Sphinx."

Per case of 4 dozen Quarts ..... at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Do. 6 do. Pints ..... „ 4-0 do.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

PALE ALE in wood	[S. Allsopp & Sons]	....at Rs. 80	per Hhd.
Do. in bottles	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Q'ts. „ 5	per Doz.
Do. do.	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Pts. „ 3½	„
COGNAC do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	Qts. „ 2½	„
CLARET do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	„ „ 9	„

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. ROBINSON AND DUNLOP, Brokers, Colombo, Ceylon, are prepared to book orders for cases of LIBERIN COFFEE PLANTS made for shipment to Indian ports, each case containing 250 Plants at Rs. 4-0 per case f. o. b. deliverable in JUNE, JULY and AUGUST next.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th JUNE 1877.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 94¾ and French Rentes at 106¼, an advance of ⅛ and ¼ respectively since Saturday, which is somewhat reassuring in the face of the disquieting rumours current of late. Seeds, however, are strong-r, Calcutta Linseed to arrive being 3d., Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive 1s. 3d. and ex-warehouse 3d. to 9d., and Ferozepore Rapeseed to arrive 1s. per quarter higher. Wheat, according to Reuter, is unchanged, but private advices report increased firmness. As regards the latter article though the question of supply has probably a greater effect on the market than any change which has taken place in politics.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened steady and closed firm, spot quoations showing a recovery of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. The day's sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, but notwithstanding the limited business doing, the tone of the market shows, as we have latterly pointed out, that a strong undercurrent of confidence prevails amongst holders.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged at 11¼ cents. But September shipment is quoted at 11 13-16 cents., an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U.S. ports to date stand as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts....	1,000	2,100	1,200
Four days' do....	4,000	6,000	3,9 0
Total since 1st Sept.	3,916,000	4,056,800	3,435,300

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady at Friday's prices. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil in London were unchanged.

A further payment of £75,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, tending to confirm the tendency towards easier money previously noticed.

Bar Silver is quoted at 53⅜d. per oz., an advance of ⅛d., due probably to the increased firmness in Exchange on this side.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the rate of discount and interest. This has no effect, however, on the open market, where accommodation is still obtainable at 3 per cent. per annum.

Sterling Exchange to-day has shown continued firmness, and although we have not heard of any transactions at higher rates, Bank Bills for an amount could probably have been had on slightly better terms, while there are still sellers of demand for delivery at the end of the year at ¼ per cent. over current rates. Calcutta is still put forward as the hardening influence, and we hear it reported that there are sellers of forward delivery there at considerably over our quotations, but notwithstanding this there is nothing to show the probability of any important advance. For this mail we shall of course be guided by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London today, but unless the average price obtained is fully up to present currencies here, the probability is that we shall again see an easier feeling. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues weak, and values must be quoted about ½ lower all round, say :— Fours, Rs. 97½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ ;

The Share Market is steady but quiet. Bank of Bombays are still quoted at 43 per cent. premium, Agras have advanced Rs. 3 Colaba Land shares have advanced Rs. 10, but Mazagons and Port Cannings are unaltered. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 150 in Fort Press and Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet with a downward tendency. Colaba, Great Eastern and Nursey have fallen Rs. 5, Dhurrumsey and Fleming Rs. 10 and Alliance Rs 15 per share.

Cotton to-day has been firmer and sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, which has been paid by some of the local spinning companies, but exporters do not seem inclined to operate and transaction have been very limited. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 2,308 bales, making 6,726 bales for the five days.

Linseed, owing to the improved advices from London, has been in better request at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. Rapeseed is firm and wanted at Rs. 6-14 per cwt Wheat is in fair demand and purchases of White have been made at Rs. 37 per candy.

Freights by steamer show no material alteration, a few small engagements having been made at £1-16-3 per ton. By sailing ship for Liverpool rates are firmer, only one vessels being really left on the berth, for which the rate asked is £1-17-6 per ton.

Piece Goods have been in somewhat better demand to-day and from the Bazaar a comparatively good business has been doing, but prices show no improvement.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	7 5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	715
National Bank of India.	10,000	50	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.a.	1,100	
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	950	
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	410	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60 do.	650	
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	450	
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do.	225	
B each Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do.	50	
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do.	675	
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do.	820	
Dholara P. and G. Co..	600	500	all	15 do.	500	
East India Press Co....	852	1,000	all	100 do.	900	
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do.	1,100	xd.
French Press Co.....	300	250	all	30 do.	410	
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do.	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do.	360	
Prince of W. Press.....	120	500	1,500	250 do.	455	
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do.	390	
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do.	485	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld...	100	1,000	925	165 do.	1 140	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Volkart's United Press Co..	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,290	
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,270	
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,310	
Angle-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80	
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,575	
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.a.	1,160	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mfg Company....	2,000	300	all	..	275	
Bunch Mills	1,800	170	all	10 p.a.	155	
Colaba S. and W. Co.. ..	9 0	1,000	all	40 p.a.	960	
Coria S. and W. Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,080	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	690	
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a.	1,170	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,310	
Great Eastern....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a.	1,200	
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,135	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	9 0	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	25 p.a.	1,105	
Khandelah Spinning....	750	1,000	all	60 p.a.	1,3 0	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a.	1,010	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,125	
Madras U. Spinning....	120	1,000	all	80 p.a.	1,325	
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½	
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	40 2	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a.	1,380	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a.	1,405	
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	1,015	
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	909	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	405	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a.	815	
Princeof Wa'es Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,290	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,015	
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	980	
Do do. ½ Shares..	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200	
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1025	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850	

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8 3	0 5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13 7 6	do.	36
Ditt.	..	£20	6 5 7 8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 6 3 15	do.	240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New), Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	3,948	2,000	all	25	1040
	7,800	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,550	30 p.a.	1,975
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co....	600	1,000	all	40 p.a.	650
Lansing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	36 p.a.	275
Malabar Company, Ld....	1,150	200	100	7½ do.	7
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	11 p. ct	455
Vegas Patent Slip Co...	1,000	250	all	½ p.	33

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 23rd June, 1877.

	Open, 444 Miles. Rs	a. p.
Coaching	41,598	0 0
Merchandize	48,105	0 0
Other Receipts	4,500	0 0
Telegraph.....	465	0 0
Total Rs.....	94,668	0 0

Corresponding week in June 1876.

	Open 404 Miles. Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	40 641	0 0
Merchandize	46,8 8	0 0
Other Receipts	1,176	0 0
Telegraph	395	0 0
Total Rs.....	88,500	0 0
Increase Rs.	6 168	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s. King Richard, 1 133 tons, Captain J. Nelson, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo and 1,413 chests opium.

The barque Shah Jehan, 698 tons, Captain G. B. Harwood, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with eight deck passengers and 15,897 Indian maunds salt.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

The ship Marathon, 1,139 tons, Captain G. Jones, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a general cargo of 25,579 cwts linseed, 4987½ cwts. rapeseed, and 320 cwts. horns.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

The Hall line s. s. Trentham Hall, 1 359 tons, Captain G. Shaw, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Liverpool (May 30th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Mr. Crumptan, and Miss. Williaman and ayah.

The Anchor line s. s. Trinacria 1 342 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Capt. J. T. Shepherd, Consul Corl. Deisenhammer, Mrs. Gordon and three children, Mr., Jounigs and child, Mr. T. MacDonnell, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. W. A. Glascott, Mr. Marr, and Mr. Gibb.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Trentham Hall	Shaw	Liverpool, May 30.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Cornegie	Smith	London.
	V. Schilizzi s.s.	Anderson....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	T. Macfellan	ibb	Liverpool.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Trinacria(s)	Hutchison..	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer King Richard, Nelson, to China.

Barque Shah Jehan, Harwood, to Calcutta.

Ship Marathon, Jones, to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
22	Accrington	Simpson	Liverpool, May 22.
23	Australind	Murray	Southampton, May 17.
	Strathearn	Macnicol	Liverpool, Mar 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
23	Timsah(s).....	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Australia—From London for Calcutta—Mr E Money Mr W Walkden. Mr an' Mrs Filose, Mrs Sarah Jones, Jones Mr Leale, Mr C Biden, Mr Gregson, Mr Langston From Venice—Mr Ghauba. From Suez—Mr H G Clinton From Galle—Dr Palmer, Alfred Cousins, and Major Savage. From Madras—Hon'ble H Amherst. Mr T N Treitar, and Mr J D Treitar.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Accrington—11th April, Aracona for Calcutta in Lat 18-22 N; Long 25 W; all well 11th April. Wyndham Castle 15th April. Strathearn for Calcutta in Lat 5-29 N; Long 26 W.

By Australia—William J Putnam of Scotia, Bay of Bengal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 27.

From Liverpool.

Trinacria s—10 packages hardware, Fazulally Moosabhoy : 103 kegs lead ore, Cumas Ramjee

King Richard s—1 case g assware, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

Chidwell Hall s—200 boxes bar soap, Heptoola Ahmedally ; 4 casks hardware, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co ; 5 boxes white sizing soap, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

Sicily s—20 cases slates, Abdool Hy Dawoodbhai.

From London.

Mirzacore s—8 cas's safety fuse, Abdool Hossein Essoofbhoy ; 3 barrels linseed oil, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.

From Trieste.

Sphinx s—1 case earthenware, Esse Ebram ; 1 case eau de cologne, D S Kemp and Co.

From Genoa.

Sumatra s—10 cases cord thread, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—10 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 150 boxes brandy, D B Batha and Co.

From Suez

Sphinx s—1,500 cases kerosine oil, M Mondolfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 27.

For Liverpool.

Helen Scott—161 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 13 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Knight Companion—1 6 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass.

Trinacria s—85 bales wool, Littchur Gowrjee ; 10 b les cotton, Stearns, Shbart and Co ; 86 bales cotton, Watson Bigle and Co ; 270 cwts linseed W and A Graham and Co ; 1,60 cwts wheat, Finla ; Scott and Co.

Mer a s—80 bales wool, Jairbi Pursotum ; 80 bales cotton, Ramjee Ludha ; 20 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 60 bales wool, Gonsalves Rodeeodass.

Childwal Hall s—4,00 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 233 bales cotton, Peel, assels and Co ; 19 bales wool, Jethamund Chelaram ; 200 cwts B bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 52 bales wool, Hunjeevan Vussonjee.

For Lond n.

Hydaspes s—64¼ cwts dry ginger Cuma Rumjee ; 8 bales woollen carpets, Tyebjee and Co ; 9 bales leather and 84 bales rags, P and O S N Co ; 20 bales hides, Allirukhi bhoy Sezun ; 3 b les hides, Mahomedally and Co ; 22 bales hides, Abdool Rahaman Ismail ; 6 bales hides, Dhurumsee Velljee ; 1 bale hides and 8 bales s ins, M C L Mahomed Lubbay and Co ; 25 bales skins and six bales hides, Poona Hason A C Meera and Co ; 4 bales skins, Esmail Rose and Co ; 37 cwts mother of pearl shells, Ally Mahomed Hasom ; 1 bundle g ichs, Faizulla Kh ire ; 12 bundles E t th Volkart Brothers ; 9 cwts gun, Cuma Rampee ; 22½ cwts rosewood, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 36½ cwts India rubber, Anundjee Visram.

For Falmouth.

Nicholas—15,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—122½ cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co ; 2,00½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 79½ cwts ginger lly seed, R lli Brothers ; 29 cwts ground nuts, 6½ cwts gingelly seed, 3,00 cwts linseed, and 247 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co ; 60 cwts B horns, Hajee Hoosen Hajee Abdool Rehman.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—6 bales hides, G Reifferscheid and Co : 100 bales cotton, E Bolinner and Co.

For Calcutta.

Calcutta s—48 bales cotton, Jankeedass Shewdayals.

For Hongkong

King Richard s—7 cwts senna leaves and 1 pot rosa oil, Cumrooddin Nursey ; 2 drums rosa oil and 1 drum sandalwood, Judhabhoy Ebram ; 100 bales cotton, Tarachund Manuckchund ; 213 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 25 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 174 chests opium, Hajee Abdoo a Noor Mahomed ; 40 chests opium, arachund Luckminaran ; 33 che ts opium, Currejee Bomanjee and Co ; 7 chests opium, Gunesh lall Bhobhagurrah ; 26 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Haje Habib ; 39 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 8 chests opium, Rookjee Jalerazee ; 83 chests opium, Kadarbhai Bulleer ; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 20 chests opium, Ahoolbhoy Habibbhoy ; 5 chests opium, Lulloobhoy Lillachund.

HIGH COURT.—28TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

For Judgment

Claim referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaseer and H—Bomanjee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook M N Munshi Soontookjee Sorabjee and another Mr Chalk.

Long Causes.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—Archibald Bachanan and others vs Hajee Abdo l Rahman Allarakhia—Craigie, Lynch and O. —Pie and Inverarity.

653-76—Valerishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee Chinimini vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

248-76—Fletcher and Smith—Eshvant Ramchundar and others vs Vajee Vajebhunker—Crawford and Bo very.

704-76—Tyebjee and Sons—Futteh Ally Shaik A vs Mithibai and others—Jeffrason and P and Fletcher and S.

222-76—Bhimji and T—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy vs Hurrebhoy Motiram—Tyebjee and S.

5-75—In person—Dudam-ya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee and others—Khunderao and M.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

27-77—Macfarlane and Q—M rjee Toolsidass vs Bhanjee Nandu and others—Shapoorjee and T.

236-77—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—J V Vinay and others vs Lukhmidass Visoonjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

423-75—Mr Fletcher—N Byramjee Dustoor vs S Cursetjee Madun and other.

437-76—Rimji gooli Hunt L—Aishabebee, &c vs Ahmed Saheb. Mir Mussbee— raigie, L nch and Owen.

269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Pestonjee and others—Prescot and Winter—In person.

7-77—Shapoorjee and T—shmjee Ludha and others vs Curson Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball).

Long Causes.

719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gomi Hassam and others—Rimington H and L.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 25.

Greig, Surg Major, Bombay 68th L. Infantry, on Med Board.

June 23

Day, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

June 24.

Baddeley, Cap't, Madras R A, on leave, from Poona.

June 26

Stockley, Lieut, Bengal 40th Regt, on Med Board, from Dum Dum.

June 27.

Pedford, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

Birch, Major, Bengal 1st L Cavalry, on Med Board.

DEPARTURES —June 27.

Wilson, Vet Surg, Madras 11th R Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

Baddeley, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, June 27.

Lace Harrison, 56th Foot, candidate Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer 21st N I, on probation.

Col J C Hiles is posted to the 6th Brigade R A.

Leave—Col J A Wood, commanding 14th N I, from 2nd to 5th July, in extension of furlough.

Surgeon Major J Grey to Bombay, for thirty days, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Serjeant M Malone and Gr M S rjeant J Clarke furlough for 12 months to Europe on medical certificate.

Jemedar Jacka Singh, 14 h N I, to be native Adjutant, vice Fenajee Israel promoted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 23.)

The Hon G G Morris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlo gh on medical certificate from the 9th instant up to the 17th Sep mber next.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr H B Crawford, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Rev A N Wilson, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain.

The Rev H Jones, B A, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr A A Apcar as Consul for Siam at Calcutta, and Mr Albert Restelic as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, also as Acting Vice-Consular Agent for France at Aden.

The services of Captain C M A Mo nt, Adjutant and Drill Instructor of the Myson Silladar Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major (Brevet Colonel) C Batchelor, Cavalry, to Lieut-Col.

Captain (Major-General) Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K C S I, C B, V C (Bengal), Cadre of the late 3rd European L C, to Major, and Capt E B Wake, 21st Hussars, to Major.

Major E C Codrington, Staff Corps, to Lieut-Col.

Capt R C Cheyne, Cadre of the late 67th N I, to Major.

Major J H W Osborne, Infantry, to Lieut-Col.

Capt W S A Lockhart, Cadre of the late 44th N I, to Major.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col C M M Gregor, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, a promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 14th June.

The above-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps : Lieut S E Ravenshaw, 63rd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regt, C I H rse.

Capt G L Napier 16th Foot, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor.

Capt G Pogson, 9th Foot, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor.

Captain G T Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, provisionally.

Captain C E Brown, R A, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, vice Captain Taylor promoted.

Lieut A G Waldwyn, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieut E C C Sandys, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Sub-Conductor J Utting, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Depart is confirmed in the present grade of Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major T N Walker, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for six months. Captain J A Little, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Parrott, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months, on private affairs.

Lieut-Col T G Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed out of India in view to his spending the residue of his furlough.

Major S A T Judge, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted an extension of leave in India for six months from the 23rd June, on medical certificate.

The furlough granted to Captain F H Hinde, General List, is cancelled at his own request.

Major H H Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain.

The services of Surgeon R T Wright, M D, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jessore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N W.

The services of Lieut J A C Wedderburn, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George.

Public Works Department

Mr J Moran, Accountant 4th grade on probation, Rajpootana State Railway is transferred to British Burmah.

Mr F Vollers is appointed an Accountant 4th Grade on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

Mr P H Steward, Accountant 1st grade, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr W E Durant, Accountant 3rd Grade, is transferred to the Office of th Accountant General, Public Works Depart.

Mr C Howard is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Colonel A R Bayly, S C, Ex Engr, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from 12th April.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badhara and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

MARRIAGES.

O'SULLIVAN—MOORE—June 23d, at Vereand Church, by the Revd W Lee, Patrick O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-Law, of Madras, to Sydney, daughter of the late W. O. Moore, M. D, of Dublin.

WYLLY—CLERK—June 23 , at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev P James, R.A.E., Wylly, Lieut. 8th M. N. I. to Henrietta Mary, eldest daughter of R Clerk, Esq. of Tasmania.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—June 11th, at Etah, Kathleen Elizabeth, infant daughter of J. C. Ellis, Civil Surgeon, aged 9 months.

EPHGRAVE—June 16th, at Chittagong, George Ephgrave, aged 36.

JACOB—June 20th, at Murree, Prideaux Selby, the son of S. L. Jacob R. E. aged 5 years.

WILSON—June 23rd, at Palaveram, Emily Polzlase, the youngest child of Cornelius H. Wilson, Dy. Judge Advocate, aged 5 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

The difference between the present and former campaigns on the Danube is clearly marked by the bombardment of Rustchuk from Giurgevo, on the opposite bank of the Danube. Rustchuk is described as a town of 30 000 inhabitants on the south bank of the Danube, 70 miles west south-west of Silistria. It is situated on a range of hills and surrounded by fortifications which have recently been strengthened ; and it has been generally regarded as one of the strongest supports of the Turkish line of defence on the river. The Danube here is said to be two miles broad, this distance including the whole course of the river—which is broken by several islets or projecting tongues of land—from the Bulgarian to the Roumanian bank ; and it shows how carefully and deliberately the Russians are working out their plan of operations, when we find that they have brought by rail to Giurgevo and established in battery siege guns of a calibre and range unknown in former wars, with which they are now engaged in bombarding Rustchuk from a safe distance. Every shell poured into the town from the Russian batteries must deal havoc while the return fire can do the Russians little harm. The object of the bombardment is, no doubt, to occupy the attention of the garrison while attempts to cross in force are made above or below Rustchuk. The assailants have a great advantage over the defenders of such a long line as the Danube by being able to choose their own time and places of crossing, though of course they are bound by the necessity of only making the passage where there are practicable roads leading from the river bank ; and the superiority of numbers of the Russians will probably enable them to make their way across without encountering a very serious resistance. Another novelty that will be remarked in the campaign is the liberty allowed to Russia to concentrate in Roumania a far more powerful army than any with which she has before invaded the Danubian Principalities, without being assailed by the remonstrances or threats of Austria. That Power now, indeed, says that she will not tolerate the presence of the troops of a foreign State in territory contiguous to her own ; but Russia has complied with this condition, which must of course have been settled beforehand, by not advancing her troops beyond the river Aluta, and by leaving to the Roumanians the protection of the province of Little Wallachia, which has the Banat on its frontier. Obviously, the bargain between Russia and Austria is that the former Power shall be allowed to do what she likes with Turkey, provided she does not extend her territory as far as the Austrian frontier ; and, thanks to this compact, Russia can now manœuvre her army on the Danube as securely as if it were encamped near Moscow.

If the chief object of publishing a daily newspaper be to startle the public with a fresh sensation every morning, our Bombay contemporary must be congratulated on possessing a London correspondent of great audacity and inventive genius, who can create a Ministerial crisis one day and settle it to his own satisfaction the next. Correspondents of this class are not, however, so rare as they used to be in the days before papers like *Vanity Fair* and the *World* were established to gratify the vulgar craving of the English middle class mob for tittle-tattle about the political and social doings of their betters. Now, every clerk in a public office, even it be only the Post Office, and every lounger at a third-rate London club, can tell you exactly what was done and said at yesterday's Cabinet Council, or how in a private interview at the Foreign Office between the Foreign Secretary and the Russian Ambassador Lord Derby passionately reproached Count Schouvaloff with having deceived him, and the Count replied in haughty terms that, if England felt herself aggrieved, the way was open to her to seek redress in the manner usual among nations by going to war. The correspondent of the *Times of India* is evidently one of these ingenious or ingenuous flycatchers. Our contemporary with creditable loyalty professes to have a profound belief in the excellence of his correspondent's information ; but most of us can guess who the correspondent is, and, knowing him, we must smile at the simple faith of a journalist who supposes that to gossiping correspondents of his calibre secrets of State are revealed. Probably the extraordinary telegram about the dissensions in the English Cabinet and the impending resignation of Lord Salisbury which was published in Tuesday's *Times of India* had its origin in this wise. Mr. Taper, walking along Whitehall, met an intelligent Treasury messenger who whispered to him, that, having accidentally had his ear near the keyhole of the room in which the Cabinet were sitting, he overheard high words passing between Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury. Mr. Taper posted off across the park with the important news, and, on entering Pall Mall, met his friend Mr. Tadpole. "Morning, Tadpole ; heard the news?" "About "the quarrel whether they should ask Parliament for two or five millions?" asks Tadpole, not willing to own that he had heard nothing, and coining the first fable he can think of. "Oh! "no ; that's an old story. But"—sinking his voice—"at the Council yesterday Salisbury told "Dizzy that, if the Government tried to spend "a shilling in helping the Turk, he would go "out and stump the country against them like "Gladstone." Big with the momentous tidings, Tadpole hurries off to the Conservative Club, where in the smoking room he has the good luck to find that chattering *gobemouche*, Colonel Jackdaw Rheims. "Ah! Rheims, glad "to see you ; here's a bit of news I have just "picked up. Government going to smash up. "Salisbury had a fearful row with Dizzy at the "Council yesterday ; going to resign to-morrow. "Make haste, and you will get it out to India "before it's in the evening papers." Only staying to get a few more particulars, Colonel Rheims hurries off to the nearest telegraph office, and the next morning appears in the *Times of India* the circumstantial announcement that there had been a stormy meeting of the Cabinet, that Lord Salisbury has threatened to resign and to go into opposition with Glads one if Lord Beaconsfield's proposal to ask Parliament for a vote of five millions is adopted, that it has been thereupon agreed only to ask Parliament for two millions, but that it is still probable the Marquis will resign. The next day Colonel Rheims again meets Tadpole at the Club. "Well, Tadpole, any more news?" "No, "nothing to-day. Oh! by the way, that was all "nonsense you heard yesterday about Salisbury's "resignation." "I heard!" Confound it, "you told me, and I telegraphed it to India. "It's in print by this time." "Ha, ha, ha! Well, "never mind ; wire again, and say the crisis "has been happily tided over, and Lord Salis"bury remains in office. The niggers will "swallow it all." The advice was taken, and yesterday the *Times of India* gravely announced the conclusion of its Ministerial crisis.

In order to cover its retreat the *Times of India* creates a diversion by falling foul of Reuter's agent, who had had the temerity to pronounce the statements in its special telegram to be quite untrue, and whom it

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

POLICY OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies there was a debate upon the Eastern policy of the Government. The President of the Council of Ministers declared that the Austro-Hungarian Government would neither occupy territory nor mobilise its army, but that it would not tolerate a Foreign Power occupying neighbouring territory.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Turks have evacuated Hirsova, which the Russians have occupied.

The number of Russian soldiers who have already crossed the Danube amounts to 30,000.

The Turkish batteries at Rustchuk have partially destroyed Giurgevo.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 26, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sunats firm.

The London Cotton Market closed with more business at previous quotations.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Bar Silver	53⅜.
Do. Sovereign	20/3.
8½ lbs. do.	20/3.
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	106½.

About £75,000 have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

Arrivals—County of Sutherland, Mangrove and Unique.

Departure—Italia.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 27.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to Tiflis, interrupted beyond.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 27, 2-50 P.M.

Mail Steamer Arcos, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 27.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 85 bar. 29-87 Fall of rain 3 cents.

CANARA, 5 P.M.—Weather moderate, wind W. S. W. 5, ther. 83, bar. 29-99. Fall of rain 31 cents

MANGALORE, 5-52 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.E., N.W. Fall of rain 7 cents

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 93, bar. 29 and 30.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., ther. 85. Fall of rain 1 inch 24 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s 8 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s 9 1-16d.	"

WE learn that Dr. H. Stanbrough, of Madras, has received a telegram from his wife—a passenger in the Meikong—dated Aden 21st inst., stating that although she has lost everything else, she has safely reached that port with the money she had in her possession.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Mhow, June 18, says:—"After a week or so of most trying weather, the first burst of the monsoon last night was most joyfully hailed by all creation, and the rain was not a day too early. Some idea of what the heat has been may be formed from the fact, that within twenty-four hours there were three deaths from heat apoplexy,—on Saturday a Sergeant Major of the 3d Hussars, and yesterday the Quarter-Master of the 25th N. I. and a soldier of the 17th European Infantry. But all anxiety is now allayed, the rain which lasted from midnight to day-break has lowered the temperature considerably."

THE members of the Madras Government have, it is said, abandoned all idea of going to the hills this season, and that His Grace the Governor is about to make an extended tour through the famine districts of Southern India. The public in England and in India will, on a review of the conduct of the Madras Government, no doubt pass a eulogistic verdict upon its members, many of whom have, though suffering themselves in health from hard work and the unhealthiness of the season, stuck to their work from a stern sense of duty.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes:—"The district of Coimbatore seems to be in a worse state than I thought it was. The fact is, however, that most of the Madras Districts and the Hyderabad country are worked out, and Mr. Robertson's report would, changing a few names and figures, do as a description of nearly any of them. It is easy to see this from the District Gazetteers, and the Memoirs of the Geological Survey. It seems to me that this famine all over the south of India is the reaching of a crisis, which is unfortunately coincident with the European commotion. Officials appear to be very anxious, as I suspect they are beginning to feel that the causes of the famine are deeper seated than mere want of rain; but real discussion of the matter must take place at home. There is a steady decline in production going on all over unmanured India which is dreadful to contemplate. It is more rapid in some places than others, but our Indian fabric of Empire is built on this mass of decay. I believe the ratio in which soils give out is not yet known, and conjecture is almost brought to a stand still for want of an analysis of Indian soils."

A STAFF CORPS officer writes to a mofussil paper on Colonel Grant's case against the Secretary of State for India, and says that "if Colonel Grant belonged to the Madras Staff Corps, as I believe he did, he hasn't a leg to stand upon in his suit, since on entering into that Corps he entered into a new bargain with the State quite contrary to all general guarantees to old officers of the H. C. S., and accepted with his eyes open, it is to be presumed, a clause in the Staff Corps warrant which specially gives to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for India the absolute power, to the exercise of which in his own case he now objects, in his suit! Rely upon it, Sir, that no officer has as yet been removed from the Corps by that authority on any but strong grounds, at least I have not as yet heard of such an occurrence. Of course, those so removed, for incompetency or misconduct, will always grumble, unless they are actually imbecile."

MESSRS CAIRD and Co. are building a new steamer for the P. and O. Company, to be named *Kaiser-i-Hind*. She is to be the fastest and largest steamer of their fleet, and will be fitted with every improvement.

ACCOMMODATION for Hindoo ladies on the Eastern Bengal Railway, in an improved form, is receiving attention at the hands of the Company. Special and well-retired waiting-rooms at the principal stations are to be provided with screens placed across the platforms leading from the waiting-rooms to the reserved carriages. Meanwhile a sedan chair is to be used in conveying female passengers from the waiting-rooms to the reserved compartments, and the present practice of reserving a particular compartment by painting the words "reserved for native females" on the door is to be discontinued, a moveable notice board being substituted as required. These reforms should make railway travelling more attractive to native females, and in course of time remunerative to the Railway Company.

STREET preaching, which used to be confined to catechists and native clergymen, is now becoming quite the fashion with European clergymen in Madras. A missionary of the Wesleyan mission can be seen many evenings preaching to a crowd, standing on a portable pulpit. The crowd on such an occasion generally consists of ignorant natives, and to preach to them in English instead of Tamil seems somewhat ludicrous.

A EUROPEAN named Brock, lately employed as an Overseer in the Lunatic Asylum at Dacca, who had absconded from his post a few days ago, after embezzling a sum of Rs. 900 which had been in his custody, was arrested by the Bengal Police at Bamanghatta Station. A sum of over Rs. 600 was found on him, the rest of the money having of course been squandered. The man confessed to Inspector Brown, who arrested him, that he had taken this money; but added, that he had done so in a drunken fit, and, finding his mistake out when he was sober, was afraid to go back. The story is a somewhat incredible one, but as a matter of fact Brock was, when he was arrested, in a state bordering on *delirium tremens*.

THE *Madras Times*:—An instructive encounter has taken place in the city of palaces between the Viceroy and his Finance Minister on one side and the Editor of the *Statesman and Friend of India* on the other. Sir John Strachey seems to have consulted Mr. Knight on certain points before he produced his Budget Statement, very much of which, by the way, was composed at Hatfield; consequently, when the Financial Statement had been made, the journalist appears to have felt himself specially called upon to enter the lists against the whilom Governor of the North-West Provinces. In his tilting he charged not only at the knight but also at his lord, and in each case the holder of the grey goose quill has the better of the encounter, both the Lord Paramount and the Keeper of the Purse being shaken in their seat. Mr. Knight has had his series of sixteen leading articles reprinted in pamphlet form, more particularly for circulation in England, with a view of informing the mind of English legislators and publicists on Indian matters financial. They are well adapted for this purpose, but having been re-printed *en bloc* there are many faults of style, much repetition—which was unavoidable, nay more, absolutely necessary, in newspaper articles appearing at intervals—and other mechanical faults which Mr. Knight would have done well to prune before committing his remarks to the press in a permanent form. If the "article" idea had been departed from and the material recast into three or four divisions, the gain from a literary point of view would have been immense: now correct taste is offended at the pleonasms which appear. These are, it is true, minor blemishes, but they are such we should not expect to find in any work emanating from a literary man and journalist of such long-standing as Mr. Knight. Be this as it may, however, in the main concern of the disputation the editor of the *Statesman*, from his familiar acquaintance with the economic state of India, both as regards the Land Bureau and the Financial office, has obtained a complete and satisfactory victory over his opponents, not merely dialectically but on the solid ground of unassailable and incontestable reasoning.

A DINNER-PARTY lately sat down at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to commemorate the 106th birth-day of Mr. Edward Morgan, the founder of the well-known coach-building firm of Long Acre. Mr. Morgan was surrounded by 67 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, and among them some were to be seen who looked considerably older than the jolly old patriarch.

MY FIRST VISIT TO BHOWNUGGER.

(BY A STRANGER.)

I HAD never been to Bhownugger. I had often heard of it—sometimes in connection with its thriving port and increasing sea trade, sometimes in relation to the railway which the turbar wanted and were ready to pay for so liberally, but which Government had always declined to grant, and sometimes also in connection with its admirable semi-foreign administration and its accomplished and hopeful young prince. But I had never seen it. So finding myself, not unexpectedly, one day in Gogo, I resolved to pay a visit to the interesting city.

Gogo, though rich in fresh air and cool breezes—possessions by no means despicable in an Indian May—is not rich in respectable conveyances. If it could be furnished even one, I should not have stretched myself in a wretched old country cart, which, with its genuine Kattie awning, resembles more the famous Chinese sail wheelbarrow than a carriage or a respectable Englishman just fresh from a London hansoms. The additional wheel, however, and the two bullocks somewhat lessened the resemblance. But the road was good, capital; a real hard macadamised, level road, with neat substantial bridges and beautified by a row of trees on each side, the road from Gogo to Bhownugger I mean—and all the work of the Durbar. The jolting, therefore, deadened a little by my cotton mattress, was little more than the lurching which these most impatient native axles occasion. Three hours took me 10½ miles and brought me within sight of the prominent buildings of the city, and another half hour deposited me at the very neat and commodious Travellers' Bungalow, which, built on an elevated spot, looks down on a pleasant prospect all the day.

From a distance Bhownugger looks very well indeed, and has the appearance of being a city set on a hill. It is only the bungalows of the English residents, however, and a few other large erections that are really on an eminence. The great mass of the city is—as usual—at sea-level. But the fine spinning and weaving factory, with its tall chimney pouring out its dark smoke-stream, gives the place a smack of English progress and civilisation most delightful to an up-country foreigner. I had not the pleasure of seeing the Thakor himself. He was just then gone on a tour with Major Watson, seeing his people in their villages and learning how to govern them. But I had the pleasure of seeing and being escorted by his engineering representative, Mr. Proctor-Sims, who is the moving spirit in the many and really splendid works in progress in the city. I rested a while in Mr. Sims' office which is a spacious upper room of a fine spacious building of cut stone, with a spacious porch resting on substantial pillars. The office of itself was a study. Around the walls hung tastefully coloured plans of projected or completed buildings, large photographs and pencil sketches, enough to do honour to a Western studio. Among the plans was one of a grand new iron bridge of some 1,100 feet in length, which is forthwith to be erected at a cost of four or five *lakhs* across an ugly arm of the Gulf of Cambay. This arm separates and holds at arm's breadth a large cotton-growing tract of country from the traffic route to Bhownugger, but, according to native custom, is now to wear a *bangle* in token of the marriage between the two districts.

A glance around the office shows the energy, perseverance, and artistic accomplishments of its master. In one corner are piled up over two dozen square sample blocks of stone, all of different kinds, and gathered from all parts of Kattiwar and other places. Above a window hangs a model of the Bhownugger coat-of-arms, apparently in stucco, but the material is really a species of quartz, found somewhere not far distant. In other parts of the room are to be seen samples of ornamental cast metal railing, new earthenware jars and pots of various sizes and colours, garden bordering, &c., all designed by Mr. Sims and manufactured under his direction and superintendence in the city. In adjoining rooms were several Englishmen and natives engaged in drawing plans and sketching on paper what is soon to be executed in stone and iron. This drawing room is ornamented all round with numerous beautiful photographs of Indian and Continental wonders, and is studio No. 2. Downstairs, on the ground floor, is one of the most interesting apartments I have visited in India. It is wholly devoted to sculpture, and is literally filled with the achievements of art. The whole room is hung round with heads, not trophies of war but of peace. The prevailing subject is woman, but man and the lower creation have also a share in the honour. The heads are executed in solid trap, and are done, I was told, to the life, as indeed the casts were actually taken from life. Some score of different tribes and classes are here represented by heads of their women, the very ear and nose rings being brought out with wonderful truthfulness. There are also several casts, in quartz-stucco, of distinguished men in the State, not least among whom is the remarkably wise and shrewd native administrator, Mr. Gugabhai, with whom in his living person I afterwards made acquaintance. Certain favourite horses, elephants, and tigers have also niches in this art temple, and assuredly do no discredit to the artists.

But we must leave the fine arts and proceed to the rougher, not, however, without observing the huge steam street roller which stands in the yard of the sculpture building. I certainly was surprised to see such an instrument in a native prince's city, and that, too, so far removed from any centre of civilisation. I hope the good people of Bhownugger take more kindly to it than the people of Bombay used to do to their screaming street leveller.

One of the handsomest buildings I have seen outside of the Presidency towns is the new High Court of Bhownugger, of which, as of the other new buildings of the city, Mr. Sims is the engineering architect. The style is Eastern, but the execution and detail work are Western. The floor of the outer porch, which is large and handsome, is laid in pure white marble, and the floors of all the rooms inside, both below and above, are in mosaic, composed of small highly-glazed coloured tiles. Monotony is obviated by the floors having all different patterns. The ceiling of the various apartments is also highly ornamented with open work of ever changing design. I hope the administration from the Bench will be as pure and as perfect as the snowy whiteness of the walls and the beauty of the ornamentation. Would it not be pretty and suggestive to have lady *Justitia* herself, with a bandage over her eyes and a pair of even scales in her hand, set up over the imposing portico?

Close by the High Court is another new build ing also in course of erection. It is the High School. The architecture of this building is a judicious mixture of the East and the West, a kind of Saracenico-English, if architecturology contains such a term. For so far the general effect is very good, but as little more than the brown shell, encased in a forest of scaffolding was visible, one could not judge of the final result; nor did I see the inside at all.

Another new building which I had the pleasure of visiting gratified me most of all, because I fancied I saw in it not merely the indication of a new and higher life for the people of Bhownugger already throbbing in the cradle, but the promise of that life developed into strength and power. It is the new Girls' School. Outside it is a plain and modest building of the Gothic type, bearing a good deal of resemblance to a modern Methodist chapel, but with a grand end window of beautiful stained glass set in an ornamental framework of solid stone. It also was in its swathing bands of complicated scaffolding, and did not by any means look its best. But when you get upstairs and enter the main hall, the taste and artistic skill everywhere around take you by surprise. What the hall will be for beauty when it has received the last touch must be left to fancy, but even now it is well worth both seeing and imitating. A series of finely sculptured heads of women, men, horses, elephants, &c., lines the walls, each head being the metamorphised inner end of the projecting slabs on which the roof is supported; in other words, the stone slabs, after running through the wall, protrude on the inside, sustain the roof, and are carved and chiselled into the appearance of living things. Besides this display of handicraft which already is, there is yet to be a large amount of further ornamentation bestowed on the hall, all which, it is expected, will please and elevate the tastes of the gentle young learners within.

I might go on to speak of the series of fine new buildings intended for the Royal stables, harness rooms, kennels, &c., and of the armies of craftsmen and labourers that are subduing huge piles of stone and brick to their will, and of great water works which are feeding the city and bringing it refreshment, cleanliness, and health, and also of the latest product of wisdom and mercy which is soon to be developed in stone and lime, a large hospital for lepers; but I had not time to see much more than what I have already spoken of, and I am a strong advocate for sticking to facts, except perhaps in love and knight-errantry. Bhownugger is plainly on the royal road to prosperity, and if its enlightened and gentlemanly young prince will surround himself with a circle of wise and upright counsellors, when he takes the reins into his own hands, and carries out the great and beneficent ideas and plans suggested and inaugurated by his past and present foreign advisers, he will soon find himself head of a State that will bear favourable comparison with many a State in Europe.

After a pleasant day with a pleasant companion in Bhownugger, I returned to my quarters with a bright moon over my head, and a feeling of almost unmingled satisfaction in my mind.

KATTIAWAR RAILWAY AND PORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is refreshing in these days to see anyone take for his motto "Pro Bono Publico," and honestly write or work up to it. This, in my opinion, is done by your correspondent who, in two letters with that signature, has pointed out that Bhownugger is a peculiarly unsuitable site for terminus of the Kattiawar railway system, and that the port of Gogo is the right port for the cotton and other traffic to be concentrated for shipment. Having some time ago given a good deal of attention to this interesting public works question, I venture to say that "P. B. P.'s" conclusions are sound and ought to attract the attention of influential persons at home, the imminent danger of falling into the pit which the astute officials of Bhownugger have spread. They have taken our ruling authorities, (including Sir R. Temple) on their weak side by offering to find capital for the railways; but there can be no doubt in the mind of any one, who examines the subject in the daylight of broad public interest, that the offer is too dear, tempting though it appears. "P. B. P." only speaks sober truth when he says that it would be far better to decline the advance of 60 or 80 lakhs rather than commit the unpardonable blunder of attempting to establish a railway terminus at Bhownugger. As he concisely remarks in his today's letter the voyage between Gogo and Bhownugger is waste of time. And at Bhownugger you have a port (save the mark!) a shallow tidal creek, while at Gogo you have a shallow roadstead or haven with deep sea close into land.

It is high time the Chamber of Commerce were stirring, or this question will be settled over its head, though its attention was called to the subject years ago. Now the matter becomes urgent, the difference between having a railway terminus and good shipping appliances at Bhownugger and Gogo is of enormous consequence to the cotton trade of Bombay. From Gogo, ships laden with Jallawar cotton brought direct from the interior, could sail right away to Europe, while such vessels cannot even approach Bhownugger's muddy creek. Probably it may be some time before cotton shippers would perceive the advantage of shipping direct from Gogo; but if the railway were made from that port the shipments can readily be taken across, as "P. B. P." suggests, to Dorji on the north bank of the Nerbudda, and there cheaply conveyed by a tramway to the B. B. and C. I. line.

By the time direct cotton shipments shall be established from Gogo—as sooner or later must be the case in spite of Bhownugger's money bags—the Baroda Railway will, we hope, have in compensation a large amount of traffic from Rajpeepla.

Our public works question are settled in such a secret, therefore haphazard way, that this cunning attempt to force all the export cotton traffic to remote and mudlocked Bhownugger may be succeeding while we write. This absurd project may suit the wishes and schemes of that wealthy little State; but so far as Kattiawar and Bombay are concerned the project is one seriously at variance with

June 27. PUBLIC INTERESTS.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An article in the *Indian Agriculturist* of May 1st has attracted my attention. The multiferious State subjects that engross the attention of responsible officers are, comparatively speaking, insignificant when placed in just position with matters appertaining to agriculture. No Government can be considered strong when the agriculture of its people is bad, and their commerce ruined. It is a pity that men in authority who control the welfare of a large population cannot be induced to reflect, and turn precious time on so vital a subject to good account. Manifold are the duties of a good landlord in connection with an estate, and great is the anxiety he evinces for the prosperity and contentment of his tenants; how much greater then, is the responsibility of the greatest of all landlords. The revenues of the country from all sources must decrease, and the poverty of the agricultural population increase to an alarming extent, if golden opportunities for the improvement of agriculture are neglected much longer.

One important question suggests itself, "What are the duties of a great landlord?" From a certain class of Government officials who treat a subject of such fundamental importance with unpardonable indifference, no one need expect a satisfactory solution of this problem. A private landlord, possessing a good share of common sense, and a compassionate heart, takes a lively interest in the welfare of his tenants; he makes untiring efforts to dispel ignorance wherever it may luxuriate, and impart profitable information. He loses no time in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of his people, and spares no reasonable amount of money to increase the productiveness of his land. But it is preposterous to suppose that a Collector of Revenue, who is overburdened with other work, can do much in the way of improving the condition of the peasantry or Government, or increasing the richness of the soil in their occupancy. I admit that Government officials have made laudable efforts to set the ryots a good example by establishing model farms, and that failures are attributable to their inability to secure the services of experienced practical agriculturists, and men possessing local knowledge. Experience has taught us that the worst land can, when properly manured and cultivated, even in the ordinary way, can be made to yield a satisfactory crop, and sometimes a fourfold quantity of grain, i. e., when the admirable English plough (successfully introduced into Guzerat by Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, and his intelligent co-adjutor, a local farmer) is used.

Theory is as nothing, I will therefore support my assertion by facts. I am the occupant of some 50 beegas of land, and I only manured some 13 of it, and the yield during a season that was not very favourable was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Mutt, 34 maunds	34	0
Bajree, 20 "	25	0
Johary, 22 "	22	0
Joharry stalks	44	0
Mutt leaves or boos	10	0
Gobar	8	0
Moong	10	0
	153	0
Deduct Assessment, ploughing and manuring expences	64	8
	Rs. 88	8

The land above referred to was cultivated by my tenants under the *bhaybutaee*, or division of produce, system. My tenants went home rejoicing after harvest time with a moiety of the produce. But what about the 37 beegas of land? I think I hear you say. Being unfed with manure it was unprolific, and did not in reality return my tenants their cost of cultivation, or pay for the assessment.

Irrigated land, when properly handled by experienced cultivators, makes handsome returns when water in wells is not too deep.

It the object of Government in creating the appointment of the Minister of Agriculture is to develop the resources of a neglected country, a scientific agriculturist thoroughly acquainted with the country and a few experienced assistants might with advantage be put under him, and they should travel through the length and breadth of the country, imparting useful instruction, and, by establishing small model farms, demonstrate practically that agriculture is self-supporting. A painstaking official can always collect good information from trustworthy sources that would prove to be most valuable to Government.

Camp Ahmedabad, June 13. W. S.

LADIES' GOLF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning I read it stated that a Golf Club for ladies had been established at Bangalore. Well may that station boast of being the first that introduced Golf playing amongst the fair sex. Will not the Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana now follow the example set by Bangalore? I have not the least doubt if a Golf Club is established it will be much appreciated by the ladies of this Presidency.

A MEMBER.

THE PRESSING QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Have you ever felt the insatiable thirst of fevers, and been denied a cool drink? Your medical readers will be able to tell you of some, if not many, instances where the fever-stricken have found it impossible to get a little ice to cool their parched tongues. They will be able also to tell you of deaths occurring that were to all human belief preventible by a copious supply of ice. Ask them if it is not so? This supply was not to be had. ONE WHO KNOWS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I suggest, through your columns, that H. E. Sir Richard Temple should visit the Government Ice-house on Saturday next, for the purpose of seeing with his own eyes, the premises leased to Tudor & Co. on the 14th day of May 1869, for ten years—the indenture setting forth that ice should be stored and on sale there at all times sufficient to meet the ordinary demand, whereas in point of fact ice (a small quantity) is stored there, just to clear the law, when the lease was first made. But ice has not been stored or on sale there since. The ice-house is good property, lying fallow, and deteriorating, and if His Excellency sees the place with his own eyes, I think he will soon take action in a matter that is of paramount interest to the ice consumers of Bombay and the mofussil. DO IT.

THE LOYALTY OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anybody who has taken the trouble to look at the effusions of the native press lately cannot help being struck at the gradual sure revival of that spirit of discontent and disloyalty which is so characteristic of a craven race at a time when the political horizon is darkened by the approach of gathering storms. The really well-educated and enlightened native is such a rare anomaly in this country, that his influence for good,—even if he had the slightest intention to exert it,—is, at present, practically useless. The vast majority of the self-complacent gentry one sees at the Governor's private receptions, and at almost all public meetings, know but one definition of gratitude, and that is, "a sense of favours to come." It is with a burning sense of this description that the *Bombay Samachar* goes into raptures over the decision of that invulnerable diplomatist and autocrat Lord Salisbury, in reference to the smuggling in of Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh into a covenanted civilian's appointment; and is still more gushing over the same Solomon's notorious fiats in the Fuller and Wedd cases.

The *Maharastra Mitra* throws up its arms with touching pathos, like some Jewish prophet of old, and wants to know when there will be an "end to the gross misconduct of Europeans towards natives;" and naively remarks, that it is a very common thing to kill a native" nowadays! The *Gujerat Mitra* waxes wroth at our mild Government for its imbecility in appointing Englishmen as head masters of High Schools. Heaven defend us from the abominable jargon which our off-and English ears were none but natives at the head of these institutions! The same charitable organ of Surat native opinion taunts the Government for having allowed the late English head master to drag away his emaciated body just in time, perhaps to lay down his bones in the land of his forefathers. We should much like to see any person authentic a case where a native, in the last stage of liver disease or other dangerous malady, was refused sick leave by Government. On the other hand, however, what Government official is there who has not found himself driven half frantic by perpetual applications for leave of every sort and nature, founded on the most various pretexts. It is all very well for the Exeter Hall clique, or for men sitting on the pinnacle of undeserved luck and power, to prate about the splendid benevolence upon the mild Hindoo or other natives of this country, and to believe them capable of every virtue; for, we all know how proverbially generous the man who has unexpectedly come into a large fortune feels for the first few hours after he finds himself a man of wealth and importance. But if England wishes to possess a truer estimate of the real character and motives of the ordinary native of this country, let her get it from the hard-worked official in some of the lower grades of Government service; for he has a much closer intercourse with natives than any Viceroy or tourist Prince could ever possible have, considering that the one sees the native as he is, whilst the other views him through the rose-coloured spectacles of satiated self-esteem. NEMO.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, JUNE 26.

LIEUT SURSELL, of the 4th Infantry H. C., at Hingolee, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant in the place of Captain Proudfoot, appointed Wing Commander of the 2nd Infantry H. C. at Jaulna, *vice* Major Sewell on furlough. Lieut. Maltby, 2nd Infantry H. C., is conducting the duties of Adjutant since Captain Kennedy's departure for Bolarum, as Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut. L. Quesne, of the 5th Infantry H. C., stationed at Aurungabad, is appointed Wing Commander in the place of Captain Good on furlough, and Lieut. Adye is to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieut. L. Quesne. A mistake at head-quarters has been the cause of decreasing the number of salvos on H. I. H.'s birthday. Twelve instead of 21 guns. So much for the irregular troops. The expenditure in the Military Department, Hyderabad Contingent, is about Rs. 2,82 700 monthly. Next to the expenditure on regimental pay and allowances, which is Rs. 2,20,500, comes the Commissariat Department Rs. 35 200, and then the Ordnance and Camp-Equipage Department of Rs. 3,000 monthly. This latter amount seems to be an eyesore in the Contingent, for it is expected that the Home Department will shortly issue the fiat of its abolishment. The military pensions monthly amount to Rs. 12,000 and to widows about Rs. 1,300. The widows of the two Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance receive a pension of Rs. 26 each month, a mere pittance for the rank.

The export of cotton from Berar for the week ending 26th ult. amounted to 5,868 bales, of which 5,838 bales went to Bombay and 30 to the N. W. Provinces. The total export for the season to the above date is 2,65,602 bales, the greatest export for the past ten years, except in the season of 1874-75, which were 2,77,886. Before the closing of the cotton exports for this season, the quantity will be in excess, and will eclipse the previous year's exports. Mr. Dunlop will be bestowing a favour on the cottonwallahs of Berar if he will be more explicit, and kindly give the quantity of exports from each cotton mart.

For the month of February last, I give the receipts and disbursements of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Berar is about 144 miles long and 124 miles broad, and the area is set down at 17,160 square miles, almost equal to that of Greece. Here is the tabular statement:—

	Receipts. Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure. Rs.	a.	p.
Civil Department	15,91 905	8	9	3,30,667	0	11
Military do.	160	8	1	2,82,732	0	0
P. W. Dept. (proper)	130	0	9	8 310	0	5
P. W. D. Railway	Nil.			7,451	11	7
Total Rs.	15,92,136	12	7	6,86,158	12	11

The flourishing province of Berar may be appropriately said to be "flowing with milk and honey." Here we have a saving on the Berar revenue to the end of February last of Rs. 14,68 814-12-4; a tidy little fortune squeezed out of the Nizam about Rs. 83 per square mile saving. To prove the above figures, I append the statement for eleven months, or to the end of February 1877:

Receipts, April 1876 to Feb 1877	Rs.	69,64,571	1-6
Disbursement do. do.	"	54,95,756	5-2
Saving	"	14,68, 14	12-4

Mr. Dunlop's detention here has been unavoidable, although great expense has been incurred by him through his expected appointment as 2nd Assistant to the Resident.

The office of Inspector General of Jails in the H. A. D. will be made over by the Sanitary Commissioner in a few days to Captain Lane, the Officiating Inspector General of Police, who, by the bye, has not been confirmed yet in his acting appointment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to draw the attention of the Police or others concerned to the shamefully brutal manner in which the men who accompany the Pinjrapole carts on their daily rounds treat the unfortunate dogs who fall in their way, as may be witnessed any morning. In most cases, the capture of a dog is effected as follows:—a slip-knot noose at the end of a rope is slyly dropped over his head, and with a sudden jerk drawn tight round his neck, thus half-throttling him at once; he is then dragged, howling and shrieking, to the cart or wheeled cage, in the back of which a small door is opened, and the poor dog is then swung off the ground at the full length of the rope and *dashed at the door*—if the throw is successful so much the better for the dog, but in most cases, owing to the smallness of the door and the length of the animal, the operation has to be repeated again and again before he is at last catapulted into the cart, in a bruised, battered and choked condition. This, Sir, is no exaggeration, as many could testify, and I trust the Cruelty Prevention Society, which has already effected so much good, will take the necessary steps to prevent this cruelty being continued.

In corroboration of my statement, I may mention the curious but well-known fact that scarcely any animal rescued from the Pinjrapole, or even from the cart before entering that noble institution of disease and death, lives more than a short time in spite of any amount of care. I can speak from experience. A few years ago a dog I much valued was at last by these brutal means caught by the Pinjrapole immediately and found him confined there after a long and warm discussion with "the Secretary." I was allowed to take away my dog on paying a fee, Rs. 2. I think it was (robbery the second), but the poor brute lived but a short time—his neck and throat had been so crushed and injured that he gradually became unable to swallow, and he died in great agony. A year or two later I was informed by a servant early one morning that another dog of mine had just been put into the Pinjrapole cart; of course I was after it instantly, and on demanding his release I had a heavy whip in my hand—natives "can't abear" whip) he was allowed to jump from the little door before mentioned; but the mischief was done—he had been subjected to the slip-knot throttling process, and very soon his throat began to swell, and in a few days he died exactly as the former poor fellow had done.

It is a prevalent opinion that dogs wearing collars are safe from the depredations of this dog-stealing fraternity. This is a fallacy. Only two or three days ago a third dog came to me, having a chain collar on, with my name on the brass plate, was seized just outside my compound gate—being a quiet-looking animal, or for some other reason, the slip-knot rope was fortunately not used—and was being carried towards the cart standing in the road, when the rascal noose informed the thief that it was a sahib's dog, and pointed out the collar and name, but the Pinjrapole-wallah ridiculed the idea of *that* being any protection, saying "we take any dogs, collar or no collar!" In fact he seemed to prefer dogs with good collars. On being told, however, that I should have immediate information of the robbery, and impressively assured that there would be rather a row, the worthy gentleman thought better of it, relinquished the eight annas reward from the Pinjrapole funds for once, and released the dog uninjured.

Now, Sir, for a not unimportant question, apart from the cruelty. Whence do these people, or their employers, the Secretary and Directors of the Pinjrapole, derive their authority for (to put it in a mild form) collecting dogs from the streets of Bombay? Have they a charter, and from whom? Or is there any Act of any Government empowering them? Or are they licensed by any Police or magisterial authority, or by any other official? Have they, in fact, any authority at all, or are they really nothing but vulgar dog-stealers, "collar or no collar"? It is a question that ought to be solved, Sir, and I for one shall seize the first opportunity afforded me of laying it before a Magistrate. It is a monstrous supposition that all our dogs are at the mercy of a clique of bigoted dunderheaded natives, who must not "take the life" of any loathsome insect or noxious reptile, but who will sanction torture of a poor domestic animal to any extent short of killing. Why do the Commissioner of Police issues a notice to the effect that all dogs found straying on the roads will be poisoned, we bow to his authority and power, and we know that such dogs are mercifully and speedily put out of the way, but it is a very different thing, and an atrocious thing, to have our animals stolen and cruelly tortured by a self-constituted and unauthorised band of Pinjrapole dog-stogs.

INDIGNANT.

THE ENGLISH IN GOA.

THE ENGLISH AND THEIR MONUMENTS AT GOA; by J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., &c. Bombay: Education Society's Press.

THE overthrow of the French in India which may be said to have been completed by the surrender of Pondicherry in the month of January 1761, by no means extinguished the desire which the French Government had long felt to dispute with England the possession of her Indian Empire, then rapidly developing itself. Deprived of all the territory which they had previously obtained, they continued to plot and scheme against the rising power of the English, which they little expected were soon to assume the attitude of, and advantages due to, the Paramount Power; but having no longer a single station in India where they could assemble troops, thence to issue forth to renew the struggle which had already proved so disastrous to them, they not unnaturally turned their attention to Goa, then, as now, the principal of the Portuguese colonies in India, and a place, could they once secure the possession of it, which for many reasons would form a capital base from which they might engage in operations against the English. The "Mysore Tiger" was already in treaty with the French, and they could rely upon his aid to order from the opening scenes of their meditated campaign; the French army was in Egypt; Bourbon and the Isle of France in their own hands; and lastly, the Portuguese and French were engaged in hostilities, and Goa was altogether inadequately provided with the means of offering a successful defence, if attacked. Lord Mornington was then head of the Anglo-Indian Government, and foresaw the danger of allowing Goa to pass into the hands of the French. Negotiations accordingly took place, the immediate result of which was the occupation of Goa by English troops in the month of September 1799.

In the little *brochure* before us, Dr. Da Cunha gives a clear and authentic account of the circumstances which led to, and the incidents which arose from, this occupation. Brief as was the period during which the English remained in Goa, and unimportant as were its consequences, much difference has been expressed as to the actual conditions under which the English evacuated Goa; but the pamphlet before us, based almost wholly upon the *Wellington Despatches*, must put the question at rest, and that in a manner which should be agreeable to disputants on either side of the mooted point.

As Dr. Da Cunha clearly shows, the occupation of Goa was not a hostile one, but undertaken in the first instance purely as a measure necessary to prevent its occupation or assumption by the French, and as such as beneficial to the Portuguese themselves as to the English. True, the conditions under which Goa was reoccupied a few years later were somewhat different, but the occupation it is evident took place with the consent of the Governor of Goa, and as before it was entirely devoid of any hostile or offensive features. On the conclusion of the general peace in 1815, the English troops quitted Goa for the second and last time. That the English were in a position to have retained possession of Goa had they wished to do so, Dr. Da Cunha readily admits, but in evacuating the little colony they had protected for seventeen years, they simply complied with the conditions under which they had entered it; nor was there any reason other than the desire of adding the colony to the English possessions which could be assigned for a longer retention of military authority within the Portuguese territories. Tipu Sultan was dead, and with him died one half of the power on which the French schemes had been based, while the general peace was in itself sufficient to give the English Government in India a feeling of perfect security against all danger of attack from without.

In "The English and their Monuments at Goa," the author details briefly but lucidly the origin, cause, and course of the occupation, and we cordially recommend his essay to the attention of all who take an interest in Indian history, and, as the Doctor insinuates, everything connected with Goa is of peculiar interest just now, when we are about making a new treaty with the Portuguese.

The monuments of the English at Goa are, as might be expected, few in number and not of any great interest, consisting as they do of a dilapidated cemetery and three isolated graves. Dr. Da Cunha gives a full account of these "monuments" and copies of the remains of inscriptions, so far as they were decipherable.

BOMBAY.

OPENING OF A NEW MILL.—The Hon. Mr. Rogers will preside at the opening of the Anglo-Indian Spinning Mill, which is to take place

THE NERBUDDA VALLEY COAL MINES.

These mines supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the G. I. P. have a line down to them. This is some 13 miles in length, and starts from Godawara, a station about a 100 miles from Jubbulpore. The mines so to speak, are situated underneath the Satpura range of hills, and as one journeyed down to the coal mines through part of the Nerbudda Valley, the scenery was charming, and quite reminded one of a well-studded park at home. We started for the mines in the middle of the valley, as it were, and going down left away in the distance the Vindhyan range behind us. A sudden turn brought us underneath the Satpura hills and to the mines. Here was a very busy scene. A great number of coal trucks were already heavily laden, and 24 trucks had just arrived to be filled, and here and there the whole place was overrun with tramways on which smaller coal trucks were continually running from the mouths of the mines. There was a great deal doing in the several workshops. When we passed through them they were making additional coal trucks and other machinery. The shafts were conveniently placed close by, and two of them were working. Both were having coal brought up, and a vast amount of machinery was at work besides. Some were pumping out water, and others drawing up water to supply the engines. One part of the mine was connected with the other by a remarkably fine stone bridge, which spanned a fairly large river, the bed of which was almost dry, however, but the coal seams could be plainly seen and contrasted with the sand-stone and other light-coloured rocks. Almost in the midst of all the coal dust were the bungalows belonging to the Agent and Manager and his assistants, including that of the mine captain's and the engineer's. Unfortunately, our visit was a very hurried one, but we were able to go down a short way one of the shafts and passed this through several galleries of coal. We were much struck with what we saw, and greatly indebted to the manager for his courtesy in conducting us over the mines.—*Correspondent Madras Times.*

FEARFUL OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT ADONI.

The following is Mr. Oldham's account of the recent terrible outbreak of cholera at this place:—"I have the honour to report that the cholera which, as stated in my fortnightly return, has for the last month been hovering about this taluq, has within the week culminated in a devastating outbreak at Tumbal on the Madaveram road and twelve miles north of Adoni. I have some 20,000 labourers on this road which is twenty-eight miles long. Of our working staff one Paymaster and three Maistries with their attendant were carried off in one night. On the 8th instant I received intelligence almost simultaneously that Captain Shortland, R.A., in charge of the road, and superintendent Tonkyn at Tumbal, had been attacked. Captain Shortland managed to reach the railway and was brought in here the same evening and is still in a dangerous state. Dr. Hinde of his regiment is attending him, and now gives good hopes of recovery. I at once (on the night of the 8th) proceeded to the spot with a Hospital Assistant. The road bore almost the appearance of a battle-field; its sides being strewn with the dead, the dying, and those recently attacked. Nearly all the labourers nevertheless still came to the work. After giving medicine and relief as far as was within my power, I had 1,000 of the labourers removed to the Sriguppa road, eight miles distant, and broke up the remainder into detached gangs and scattered them over the length of the road. Fortunately, Lance Corporal Douglas, of Her Majesty's 42nd Light Infantry, had arrived that morning to join me as a Superintendent, and I was enabled to place him in Superintendent Tonkyn's place with an East Indian Assistant. I further arranged for bringing gangs of the Madras Sappers, who had just arrived, to look after the disposal of the dead. I found Superintendent Tonkyn too ill to be moved. The cholera had left him, but he died last night from its effects. He was an excellent hardworking man, and had just been promoted by me. I shall have his wife and family conveyed to their homes as soon as they are ready to leave after his burial, which is to take place here this evening. The causes of the outbreak were I believe, partly owing to Mr. Tonkyn having overcrowded the people in order to be able to supervise them more easily near his own head-quarters at Tumbal, and partly owing to the dead from Tumbal itself having been left near the village not properly buried. Arrangements had been made by Captain Hamilton when he first joined, and trenches dug at different sites along the works for the reception of the dead, and these had been regularly used by Superintendent for deaths amongst the labourers, but, it seems, he did not think that he had any power to interfere with or to detach labourers for the proper burial of persons belonging to the village. I have now made arrangements for the disposal of all dead bodies near the works, and have also warned the Tumbal Reddi on the subject. The outbreak was so sudden and violent however, as to be some excuse for his breakdown. I take the opportunity to remind you that for the whole taluq I have only two Hospital Assistants at my disposal and to repeat my application for medical assistance. One of these is a confirmed malingerer, and it was owing to his habits that I was able to make use of him on this occasion, as he had come in from his station at Yemmiganur without leave, and I happened to hear by chance that he had been seen in Adoni. There is no class of men whom I can employ to greater advantage than Medical Assistants. I give them circles of which they are the Inspectors for home relief, and are thus available for any sudden outbreak of sickness."

NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented unto US that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 6th day of May 1871, should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned, We do therefore hereby declare that Our said Warrant contained, that the following Table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz:—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
10. Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay.
11. Commander-in-Chief Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence.
12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
14. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners and Residents at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda.
16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
17. Military officers above the rank of Major-General.
18. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
19. Secretaries to the Government of India.
20. Commissioner in Sind.
21. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
22. Additional members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make laws, &c.
23. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
24. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
25. Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

26. Civilians of 31 years' standing and Major-Generals.
27. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
28. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.
29. Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay.
30. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
31. Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon.
32. Comptroller General of Accounts in India.
33. Commissioners of Division within their own divisions, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.
34. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
35. Surveyor-General of India, and Directors-General of the Post Office and of Telegraphs.
36. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.
37. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
38. Brigadiers-General.

SECOND CLASS.

39. Civilians of 23 years' standing and Colonels.
40. Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
41. Private-Secretary to the Viceroy.
42. Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents, on pay of Rs. 4,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts.)
43. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
44. Commissioner of Inland Customs.
45. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
46. Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
47. Inspector-General of Forests in India.
48. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
49. Military Accountant-General.
50. Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments.
51. Accountants General for Local Governments.
52. Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments.
53. Director of Revenue Settlement, and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras; Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Bombay, Commissioner of Settlements, Punjab.
54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and British Burmah.
55. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, Chief Engineers, second and third classes and Local Governments.
56. District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality), within their respective charges.
57. Officers in the First Class, Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS.

58. Civilians of 18 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
59. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, but less than Rs. 2,000 (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.
60. Military Secretary to the Government, Punjab, and Civil Secretaries to Local Administrations.
61. Private Secretaries to Governors.
62. Inspectors of Public Instruction under Local Administrations.
63. Administrators-General, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
64. Inspectors General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, Inspectors and Conservators of Forests under Local Governments and Post-masters General.
65. Accountants-General for Local Administrations.
66. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and Chief Superintending Engineers when Secretaries to Local Administrations, or to Agents to the Governor-General.
67. Inspector-General of Police under Local Administrations.
68. Senior Chaplains.
69. Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.
70. Mas er Attendants.
74. Sheriffs within their own charges.
73. Officers in the Second Class, Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

FOURTH CLASS.

73. Civilians of 12 years' standing and Majors.
74. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem, within their own charges.
75. Government Solicitors.
76. Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, and Conservators of Forests under Local Administrations.
77. Officers in the Third Class, Graded List of Civil Offices, not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with ranks in the army to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court of Balmoral, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the fortieth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
SALISBURY.

THE EIGHTY-TON GUN.

(*Standard*, May 28.)

On Friday last the first of the four 80-ton guns which are to form the armament of the Inflexible was proved in front of the butts at Woolwich, in the presence of Colonel Young husband, R.A., superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and President of the Explosives and Heavy Gun Committees; Captain Owen, R.A. assistant superintendent; and Mr. R. S. Fraser. Two members of the Heavy Gun Committee, Captain Andrew Noble, R. A., and Captain Cleveland, R. N., were also present, the former being likewise a member of the Explosive Committee. Captain Morley, R.A., conducted the firing of the rounds, as proof officer. The gun thus put to the test on Friday differed from the experimental 80-ton gun lately returned from Shoeburyness, in respect to its rifling. Temporarily the two guns also differed in calibre. The gun tried on Friday last had what may be termed a preliminary calibre of 15½ inches, and had the same diameter throughout the bore, the powder-chamber not being enlarged. The reduced calibre permitted of the new system of rifling being tried experimentally, it being perfectly practicable to revert to the old system on boring the gun to the full calibre of 16 inches. The method of rifling tried in this gun is termed the polygroove system, and is employed in the steel breechloaders made by Herr Krupp. It was introduced at Elswick some four years ago by Sir William Armstrong, in the manufacture of a 9-inch gun, subsequently proved at Woolwich. The plan appeared to answer so well that the Elswick firm afterwards rifled a 10-inch gun in the same manner for the Italian Government. Finally the polygroove rifling was adopted for the 100-ton guns which are to form the armament of the Duilio and the Dandolo. The trial of the first of these guns at Spezia has so far proved satisfactory, and if the polygroove rifling stands the test of further experience it will be of signal value in rendering the use of studded projectiles unnecessary. On Friday the projectiles fired from the 80-ton gun were simply smooth oylinders, having a copper gas check at the rear end. The gas check was not even ribbed, but had a perfectly smooth edge. It consisted of a circular plate of copper, fastened to the flat base of the shot by means of a screw at the centre, and having its edge an inch thick, thus adding an inch to the length of the projectile. In the base of this were several radial serrations, through which the copper was driven by the pressure of the powder gas when the charge was fired. The projectile having no studs to fit into the grooves of the gun the rotation of the shot could only be effected by the lacerage of the gas check, the rim of the latter being driven into the grooves by the pressure of the gas. The power of the gas check to effect this rotation is perhaps the most critical part of the operation. Nominally the gun itself was being put to the proof, as it was being fired for the first time; but strictly speaking it was the rifling that formed the subject of inquiry, there being no practical doubt as to the strength of the gun. The rifling consisted of 32 grooves, each being an inch wide and one-tenth of an inch deep. The twist varied from zero at the lower end of the bore to one turn in 50 calibres at the muzzle. This was a slower twist than that of the ordinary rifling in the experimental 80-ton gun, that being one turn in 35 calibres at the muzzle. It is a peculiarity of the polygroove rifling to have shallower grooves than those which are requisite for the studded shot, the grooves of the previous gun having a depth of two tenths of an inch. The shallow groove presents the advantage of inflicting less of an incision on the interior of the steel tube, while the absence of studs in the projectile leaves the latter in what has been called an "unwounded" condition. Great facilities for loading are also afforded by the absence of studs on the shot and ribs on the edge of the gas check, as the shot thus requires no adjustment in order to enter the muzzle.

As the gun which underwent trial on Friday is intended for actual service it has not been subjected to the boring of holes for the reception of crusher-gauges to show the pressure. But a crusher-gauge was inserted in the base of each projectile, and a set of either three or four crusher-gauges was inserted at the bottom of the bore round the axial vent, by means of an ingenious device which was employed during the trial of the great Armstrong gun at Spezia. The velocities were taken by Captain Owen in the usual manner, two double screens with wire stretched across being interposed between the gun and the butts. The range was 100 yards, and just in front of the great mound of sand was a wooden screen covered with lead, the perforation of which by the projectile was intended to afford some indication as to the behaviour of the shot. The number of rounds fired was three, the charge in each instance consisting of 335 pounds of 1·5 inch cubic powder, and a flat-headed cast-iron shot weighing 1550 pounds, inclusive of the gas check. The spiral-headed projectile is not employed when guns are fired for proof at Woolwich, such projectiles being liable on entering the sand butt to take an upward course, with the risk of passing out in an uncertain direction. Hence the use of flat-headed projectiles when guns are fired at proof. The ignition of the charge was effected through the axial vent, by means of an electric circuit, the flame of the firing tube being carried into the heart of the cartridge by means of a hollow cone made of zinc. The cartridge used on Friday was air-spaced, so as to allow 33 cubic inches per pound of powder. In the first round the muzzle velocity was 1603 feet per second, and the mean pressure in the powder chamber 22·8 tons per square inch. In the second round the velocity was 1599 feet, and the pressure 22·4 tons. In the third round the velocity was 1598 feet, and the pressure 22·8 tons. Thus the results were very uniform, and the pressure was fairly within the prescribed limits of 25 tons on the square inch. The gun was fired from the same twelve-wheeled carriage which has been employed in former trials with this class of gun, the carriage standing on rails, and recoiling up a gradient, down which it afterwards descended to the firing platform. The recoil on this occasion ranged between 60 and 70 feet. Judging by the perforations in the lead-faced screen, the flight of the projectile was steady, and likely to give good results for accuracy. It was a singular coincidence now that "unwounded" projectiles were being used that the first shot broke in two longitudinally, owing to a defect in the casting. This, however, was merely a fortuitous circumstance, and has no practical importance, the proof projectile being essentially different from that used on service.

The satisfactory nature of these results cannot be questioned. The velocity was high, and the pressures were not excessive. The gun now goes to Shoeburyness to be tried from the firing place on the beach for range and accuracy, sending its projectile along the wide sweep of the Maplin Sands. Subsequently it will be removed to the Shoeburyness marshes to be tried for penetration against the 32-inch target. After these trials the calibre of the gun will be enlarged to 16 inches, and if the forthcoming results are in all respects satisfactory we may expect to see the four 80-ton guns of the inflexible rifled on the polygroove system. Thus in course of time there will probably be an end to the firing of studded shot from the Fraser guns as well as from those of Sir W. Armstrong. Such are the probabilities, though it is too early yet to speak with absolute certainty. Whether the 80-ton guns of the Inflexible will be abandoned or not is a matter concerning which the Admiralty appear to be as yet undecided. That the 18-inch powder-chamber of the 16-inch gun has added materially to the power of the piece is evident. So far as concerns the four guns which are to go into the turrets of the Inflexible there is apparent drawback that, as the guns were originally intended to have a bore of 16 inches throughout, the steel tube is reduced to a thickness of only three inches over the 18-inch powder-chamber. Still the strength of the gun is great as proved by the fact that the experimental specimen has fired sundry rounds since its tube was found to be cracked. Four rounds of 450lb. each, with the 1700 lb projectile, were fired at the proof butts last week from this gun, and the crack has undergone very slight extension. The test which has been imposed on this experimental gun, in using such heavy charges after the manifest damage to the steel tube, is an incidental and valuable proof of the strength imparted to the coil system by the Fraser mode of construction.

The question as to the proper kind of metal to be used for projectiles and for armour is now pressing for further solution. Recent results are raising doubts as to the effectiveness of the Palliser projectiles when fired from monster guns at high velocities, and there is a growing conviction that some kind of steel must ultimately supersede iron for armour plates. In order to gain further data in respect to the latter problem some carefully-devised experiments will be carried out at Portsmouth. Four different targets are being prepared, each having a thickness of 9 inches of metal, and each plate measuring 10 feet by 8 feet. One target will consist of a rolled iron plate, and another of a steel plate, each plate being the size and thickness just specified. A third target will be a compound structure, consisting of two rolled-iron plates, with a mild cast-steel plate between. The first plate will be 1½ inch thick, the second (of steel) being 5 inches thick, and the third or rear plate 2½ inches. The fourth target will consist of three thicknesses of steel, one over be other, the outer plate being of mild steel and the inner plate of hard steel. We believe the proportions in the fourth target will be the same as in the third. These trials will be looked forward to with much interest, and will probably lead the way to some important changes.

BANKS.

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By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

Captain O. Bourdillon, P. cuah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hunt, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kh lapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 33rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. R. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundlaura, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. W. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

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